



The NSSL Field Command vehicle observing a tornado in Goshen County, Wyoming, during the Verification of the Origins of Rotation in Tornadoes Experiment 2 (VORTEX2) operations on June 5, 2009. Photo by Michael Coniglio, NOAA/NSSL

May 2015

Moon phases are Universal Time (UT)

NEW MOON

FIRST QUARTER

FULL MOON

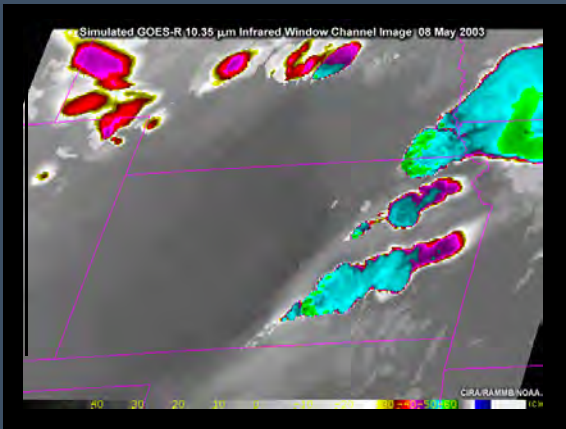
LAST QUARTER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<div>APRIL</div> <div>SMTWTFS</div> <div>56789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930</div>	<div>JUNE</div> <div>SMTWTFS</div> <div>789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930</div>				1	2
<div>☉</div> <div>3</div> <div>GOES-G launched, 1986 GOES-L launched, 2000</div>	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 <div>Mother's Day</div>	11 <div>☾</div>	12	13	14	15	16
17 <div>☾</div>	18	19	20	21	22	23
<div>GOES-N launched, 2006</div> <div>24</div>	25 <div>☾</div> <div>Memorial Day</div>	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Forecasting severe weather

The GOES-R Advanced Baseline Imager’s 16 channels and frequent imaging will show changes in cloud top phase and particle size that can be used to assess storm growth and severity potential. The ABI’s greater spatial resolution will provide a clearer picture of storm top signatures, such as “enhanced V” and overshooting tops, known to be associated with severe storms.

A simulated GOES-R infrared image from May 8, 2003, shows multiple mature thunderstorms with overshooting tops and "enhanced V" signatures indicating the potential for severe thunderstorm conditions.



Credit: CIRA/RAMMB/NOAA